CONFID ENTIAL.] [No. 17 of 1914

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th April 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ..	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Aitihasik Chitra (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ..	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode ...	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	... ..
7	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years ...	200
14	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 28 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ..	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	.....
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) .	Do.	Do ...	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta ...	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri ...	.....
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do. ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy	.....
22	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do.	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ..	Dacca	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 55 years.	
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	90
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ..	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years,	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
30	"Bangiya aisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura ..	Weekly ..	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 25 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly ..	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi ...	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ..	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ..	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar ..	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	968
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur	Do. ..	Divakara Banerji, Hindu Brahmin; age 43 years.	525
44	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly ...	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal	Do. ...	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Do. ...	Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ..	Dacca	Monthly ...	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ..	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
77	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Daily ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
78	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	330
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 38 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) - ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu Kayastha.	About 800

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
91	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)... ...	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,000
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P) .	Do.	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayatha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum (N)	Purulia	Weekly ...	Pagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town ...	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
140	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das	500
141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do.	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	500
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona ...	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	564

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
150	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	606
151	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly... ..	750
152	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Ashutosh Mukherji	500
153	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
154	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300
155	"Puja" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
156	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia	Weekly ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L. ..	600
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly ...	.....	200
162	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
163	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years,	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years,	450
174	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy	600
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev	.....
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo age 43 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
184	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal ..	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	330
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
216	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar	900
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	050
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ..	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ..	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
	English-Bengali.				
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	600
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ..	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	900
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
	Garo.				
244	"Achikni Ribeng" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	.....

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Hindi.				
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
	Persian.				
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	S. T. Jones	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Baam" (P) ..	Do.	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasiul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Branmin.	.....

I.—Foreign Politics.

Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin, April 13th 1914.

Partition of Persia.

The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th April warns its countrymen against the almost certain partition of their country between England and Russia. It says that whatever is being done by these two Powers in the name of order and good government in Persia is intended to slowly tighten their hold on the country, and that the opposition of Russia to Mr. Shuster's scheme of organizing the Gendarmerie under the command of Captain Stokes, the Englishman, was also directed towards the same end. It is apprehended that the whole country will ultimately pass under the management of the officers of the two nations and thus the vestige of independence which Persia still enjoys will be destroyed.

The writer condemns the apathy of the ministers of the Persian Government whom he accuses of being busy only in gaining their own selfish ends, and concludes by appealing to the people of Persia to save their country, which has enjoyed independence for the last 6,000 years, from submission to foreign yoke. No Government in the world can obtain permanence and respect under foreign control, and no nation can sleep in peace under foreign domination.

Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin, April 13th, 1914.

Persia, England and Russia.

2. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 13th April has an article entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it says that at the present moment when the foreign policy of Persia has lost all respect in the eyes of foreign nations it is best that we should know beforehand what treatment we are likely to receive from the two Powers who are likely to get the upper hand in the administration and control of the destinies of Persia.

In the first instance it must be noted once for all that Russia cannot be counted as a friendly nation which may in any way help in the growth or betterment of Persia. Russians, wherever they have got the upper hand, have always tried to thoroughly denationalise the peoples subject to them. They have also never tried to give them any education. This is the view one derives from a study of the policy which Russians have followed in the parts of Persia which have passed under their sway. What have they done? Where have they given liberty of action? Where have they given any education? Where is religion respected? Where is even a semblance of Government? While they have not granted any of these boons, they have tried to crush and denationalise the subject peoples.

On the other hand, from England in spite of her self-conceit one may expect education and good government which are her most prominent features. She is the friend of the weak. She is a friend of humanity, and one may, therefore, expect from her respect for the religion, customs and manners of an alien race.

A study of the writings of great English litterateurs and statesmen awakens in one an earnest desire to acquire the rights and privileges which ought to be one's own. This fact is to be observed at its best in India, which is the centre of England's pomp and power. Under the shadow of its friendship Japan has become a great Power and Afghanistan has got a stable government.

England's presence in Persia is for the sake of her trade and for the protection of India, while Russia wants to rule Persia and secure an approach to the Gulf of Oman.

The writer concludes by saying that there is a good deal of difference between the two nations, and if one may expect any good co mingto Persia from anywhere, it is from England.

Moslem Hitaishi April 17th, 1914.

"Oppression on Indians by Americans and the Indian's duty."

3. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April writes:—

Honesty and truthfulness are fast disappearing from among the so-called civilised races, with whom the one obligatory duty seems to be to oppress the weaker nations. Practising oppression, cruelty and robbery is now the sole means of making a name on earth. The recent fate of Turkey is a proof of this. Even the United States have recently passed an Asiatic Exclusion Bill,

Of course, we ought not to go to a country which does not want us. But why do we leave our country at all for foreign climes? We are driven by hunger to pass our days in exile under the oppression of uncivilised boors and it is those boors who are freely robbing our country of its crops and valuables, giving us in exchange trifles and gewgaws. Those men are robbing us of our bread and yet would not give us anything even if we labour for them. We are weak and it is useless waste of words to point these things out to men who recognise money-making as the sole aim of life, who are strangers to honesty and gratitude.

Fie to our boast that we are subjects of a powerful Empire. Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, proved himself unwilling to save the honour of the Indians in America when he was approached by Mr. Sudhindra Basu and Mr. Bishen Singh for the purpose. There is a risk that by this unworthy conduct on his part the popular idea among Indians of the might and power of their King-Emperor might be impaired.

We have, of course, no objection to America excluding Asiatics utterly and without reservation. But before they enforce such exclusion, let all Americans in Asia clear out bag and baggage. This would be honest and conducive to the peace of the world. Otherwise, if they insist on taking without any intention of giving, a flame will ere long be kindled in the East which will consume all America. If Indians are excluded from America, Indians would be forced to boycott American goods. Hence, we warn the American Government to proceed with due circumspection.

We now exhort all Indians to be careful, and, without being actuated by any animosity, to give up the use henceforth of all American articles like Dietz Lanterns, nibs, pencils and other steel and iron goods. Let each Indian community undertake such a boycott as a sacred duty, so that Americans may see that Indians are still alive and can resent a wrong. If the Indians are men, they will not shirk this duty. If they do shirk it, the world in future will have no place for them.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

Dacca Prokash, Mar. 29th, 1914.

Frequency of thefts and dacoities.

4. The *Dacca Prokash* [Dacca] of the 29th March complains of the frequent occurrence of thefts and dacoities in Bengal and of the steady increase in their number. Dacoities have within a short time taken place in Rajshahi, Nadia, Pabna, Hooghly and Burdwan, and the fact that the police are too busy trying hunting up political dacoities to attend to ordinary dacoities has provided dacoits with a sort of immunity which they have not been slow to take advantage of. Unless prompt measures are taken to put an end to this state of things, says the paper, life and property will not be safe.

Moslem Hitaishi, April 17th, 1914.

"The Punitive Police at Basirhat."

5. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April dwells on the injustice of assessing Moslems alone to the punitive police-tax imposed on certain villages along the Baraset-Basirhat Railway. 'There is no proof that the recent attempts at train-wrecking were made by Moslems and Moslems alone. Indeed, the local public know nothing at all of these attempts and it is strange that the Magistrate at his distant head-quarters should know more of these attempted crimes than the local public. And if the Magistrate knows that Moslems alone were guilty of these attempts, why does he not have some of them hauled up before a law court?

Suhrid, April 13th, 1914.

"Thefts and dacoities."

6. The *Suhrid* [Perojpur] of the 13th April writes that of late thefts have been occurring almost daily at Kirtipasa, Tarpasa, and certain other villages under the Jhalakati thana. The Chaukidars are neglectful of their duties and Government ought to take steps to see that they and the local police display more zeal in repressing these crimes.

7. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th April writes that in the recent mela at Jhikargacha in Jessore there was a muster of some 200 women of ill fame. The police ought to take steps either to purge future melas here of these women or, otherwise, altogether to stop it.

"Stop the fair."

SANJIVANI, April 16th, 1914.

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th April publishes a letter over the names of Nibaran Chandra Thakur, and Harakanta and Gopal Krishna Chakravarti, complaining how they are being molested and threatened with personal violence for refusing to join hands with the Anglicised party in the dispute over the admission into caste of an England returned son of a zemindar of Bhagyakul in Dacca (mentioned in paragraph 58 of the report on Native Papers for the 18th April 1914).

"Oppression by a zemindar."

BANGAVASI, April 18th, 1914.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

9. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 13th April is sorry to hear that Mr. French, the Local Joint Magistrate, cannot bear to see parties in his court carrying umbrellas or wearing shoes. On the 1st April last, he ordered the accused in a case pending before him, to take off their shoes. One of them was Jogeswar Saha, a rich and eminent man, and he was put to the indignity of actually going out of the Court-room and putting off his shoes before re-entering the dock.

No man is allowed into the Court-room while carrying an umbrella.

"A new disease in Barisal."

BARISAL HITAISHI, April 13th, 1914.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th April writes that the Netrakona Munsiff's Court is about to be removed from its present site. The local public would prefer to see the new Court buildings near the Rest-house on the side of the river opposite to the present location of the Courts. We hope Government will act on this suggestion.

"Netrakona's prayer."

SANJIVANI, April 16th, 1914.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April writes:—

White men assaulting or even murdering black men are generally let off with a very light punishment. Consequently, white men do not at all hesitate to assault black men. If the bodies of black men were strong enough to stand the kicks and buffets of Sahebs fed on fowls and mutton, one could be indifferent to the physical chastisement which their white masters were in habit of giving them, silly folk as they are. But since repeated instances have proved that the liver of black men is very weak and gets ruptured by the slightest blow, something should be done so that white men may not assult black men and the latter may not be killed by *bilati* kicks and blows. Some time ago a Bengali painter was assaulted to death by a Saheb Engineer at Shamnagar, and the Saheb got off with only a fine of Rs. 150. Recently again, a Saheb Motor Foreman, who beat his black *khansama* to death, has been punished only with a fine of Rs. 250. Who will not then say that such lenient sentences are responsible for the frequent killing of black men by white men? Is there no remedy for this?

"Outrages on black men."

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

(d)—*Education.*

12. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 7th April speaks of the excellent work done by Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University regardless of the gibes and sneers of opponents. Sir Ashutosh gave to the University, of his best, but he could never brook official interference. The introduction into the University of the study of the vernaculars will, concludes the paper, stand a monument to his glory.

"The Vice-Chancellor's farewell."

PALLIVARTA, April 7th, 1914.

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

"Favour or persecution?"

13. Referring to the transfer of Maulvi Ahsanulla from Chittagong where he had served as Divisional Inspector of Schools for eight years and his being posted back to the place after a few months, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April writes:—

Has the Maulvi been brought back to Chittagong because the local public were so charmed with his virtues as to pray to the Government for his return?

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, April 16th, 1914.

Mr. Harrison of the Presidency College.

14. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th April writes:—

Mr. Harrison is a Professor of the Presidency College. A few months ago he raised quite a tempest by calling some of the students monkeys. The students should have seen that Mr. Harrison never meant to insult them but rather wanted to establish a sort of kinship between them and himself after the theory laid down by Darwin as to the simian descent of man. Recently this worthy educationist resigned his examinership of the Calcutta University because of the questions set by men like Dr. J. C. Bose and others being too easy. Mr. Harrison says that his conscience forbids him to examine the answers to such easy questions. We do not know whether it is conscience or want of sense, but it is a great nuisance no doubt.

MOHAMMADI, April 17th, 1914.

"The Persian paper in the Matriculation examination."

15. M. Ahmad Ali of Gangnagar, district Bogra, writes to the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April complaining against the stiffness of the question paper on Persian in the last Matriculation examination which was made all the more difficult by the questions from unseen passages it contained. The question on translation from English into Persian was too hard to be translated even into Bengali. Question papers on Persian have always been very stiff in this examination in spite of protests from the public in the matter. The writer takes strong exception to this fact.

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

"The appeal of the students (of the Lahore Medical College)."

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April notices the appeal for mercy made by the students of the Lahore Medical College who have been punished for going on strike, and hopes that in consideration of their tender age and the repentance which they have expressed, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will forgive them.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

CHARU MIHIR, April 14th, 1914.

Settlement operations in Mymensingh.

17. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 14th April writes:—

Mr. Sachse, the Settlement Officer of Mymensingh, is carrying on his work with great speed, for which he will no doubt be commended by Government. But it is questionable how far his work can be held accurate. The Special Judge has already commented adversely on Mr. Sachse's irregular methods of hearing cases. The draft Khatian is full of mistakes. A Sub-Deputy Collector has recently been deputed to hear cases under sections 105 and 106, but an officer of experience and superior standing should have been selected for this work, say a man like M. Mazzam Hossain.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, April 17th, 1914.

"A statement regarding the joint-rights of raiyats."

18. Khairkhaha Munshi writing in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April opposes the views put forward in paragraph 23 of the report on Native Papers for the 11th April 1914. The writer holds that 25 per cent. is not an excessive *nazar* to pay to a zemindar for the purchase of jot rights. And as some of these zemindars are Moslems, there is here no question of conflicting racial interests. Again, actual experience shows that many raiyats would gladly pay even a heavier *nazar* if they could thereby purchase a jot. It is not correct to say that 8 or 10 per cent. is the usual rate of *nazar* paid. Next, as to the question of the right of selling a mauza to a raiyat belonging to a different mauza, the concession of this right will injure even raiyats and not merely zemindars. It will help mahajans to gratify their desire to acquire possession of land. These mahajans are now resident in particular villages. There are still areas wholly free from their presence. They will not, therefore, be able to buy land in all maujahs indiscriminately, if the right above referred to is not conceded. Of couse, it may be ruled that only cultivators

should be allowed to buy jots, but that will give rise to litigation as to who is a real cultivator and who is a real mahajan. It may be true that the concessions of the right aforesaid to raiyats will make it easier for them to obtain loans from mahajans, but recent Indian experience has shown the folly of allowing cultivators to borrow freely from mahajans and so enable mahajans ultimately to possess themselves of the cultivator's holding, reducing him to the status of an agricultural labourer.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th April writes that the Hon'ble Mr. Brajakishore Prosad, speaking at the recent sitting of the Bihar Provincial Conference, remarked that planters in Bihar exercised great influence, and any official, English or Indian, who happened to side with the raiyat against them, did so at his peril. Some years ago relations became highly strained in Champaran between the local raiyats and planters and Mr. Gourlay held an inquiry into it, but his report has not been published by Government. Anyway, the problem is grave enough and a final solution of it by the Government will be welcome.

BANGAVASI, April 18th, 1914.

"The Planters of Bihar."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

20. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 31st March earnestly renews its appeal to the Manager of the Khas Mahals of Jalamutha and Majnamutha to undertake forthwith the repairs of the village embankments in those estates which were damaged by the late floods. Unless they are promptly repaired, cultivation cannot be undertaken and along with a diminishing outturn of crops there will be a diminishing yield of revenue also, though for the present the raiyats may be forced to pay up their dues to the last farthing. Now, if these repairs are to be carried out, Government must be prepared to pay a higher rate to the contractor now than the standard rate of 18 annas for each 1,000 cubic feet of earth removed. For there has been of late a large exodus of local labourers to the Sunderbans and elsewhere and the labourers who remain are not prepared to work on a remuneration less than Re. 1-8 for each 1,000 cubic feet of earth dealt with.

NIHAR, Mar. 31st, 1914.

"About village embankments."

Continuing, the paper mentioned the following embankments as standing in need of repairs: —

(1) The embankments along the two banks of the Hentaliya Canal, near Murabaniya village.
(2) The embankment lying south-east of the part of the same canal which flows through Maisagot mauza.
(3) The embankment along the southern boundary of this mauza.
(4) The embankment in the centre of this mauza extending north and south.

21. In continuation of its previous article on the marginally-noted subject, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 7th April observes: —

NIHAR, April 7th, 1914.

"About village embankments."

It is a pity that the Khas Mahal authorities did not get the breached village embankments repaired at a time when labour was easily available. But now most of the local labourers have migrated to the Saugor Island and the Sunderbans, and consequently coolies have now to be paid exorbitant wages. We are glad to find that the authorities have decided to get the work done even by paying high wages. But the work must be expedited for wages will go up even higher in the month of Baisakh. Khas Mahal officials should make a tour of inspection in all the villages within their jurisdiction and find out the embankments which need repairing. Some of them are the embankments in the villages of Kalatalya, Potapukuria, Mahishagot and Chandanpur. Some of the officials of the district are under the impression that all the embankments have been repaired; but such is by no means the case.

22. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 14th April continues its article on the marginally noted subject and writes as follows: —

NIHAR, April 4th, 1914.

"About village embankments."

The dilapidated condition of these embankments is injuring cultivation. The embankment in the Sarishaberya mauza

in the Majnamutha Pargana is more than a mile in length and badly needs repairs. The Sub-Manager of the Khas Mahals recently saw with his own eyes the state of many of the embankments in this village, but it is a pity that so far nothing has been done to repair them. The embankment running north of the village of Sarishaberya up to the east end of the Ramchak mauza is 1,275 feet in length and is now almost on a level with the ground. Unless, therefore, it is soon repaired all the water in the fields at Sarishaberya will flow into Ramchak, which is on a lower level than it. Among the other embankments which stand in need of repairs are :—(1) the one lying between this embankment and the Dak road; 2) the one running between the north-west portion of the village and the embankment at Uttar Bahalia; (3) the embankment situated in the west of Sarishaberya along which the Sub-Manager passed some time ago while calculating the outturn of the crops in the local villages; and (4) the embankment lying between No. 3 and the village of Mysagot. Unless these embankments are soon repaired, not only will the crops in the locality be injured but sanitation will suffer also. But while these embankments have not been attended to, quite a large sum of money has been uselessly spent on the embankments at Karauji.

(*h*)—*General.*

BARISAL HITAISHI, April 13th, 1914.

"Postal inconveniences."

23. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 13th April complains that on the previous Wednesday, no postcards were available for sale at Barisal town. This occasioned great inconvenience. Further, there is often great difficulty experienced in purchasing postage stamps in large quantities at any one time. All these difficulties may be got over if the old system of allowing a small commission on the sale of such stamps is reverted to.

BIR BHARAT, April 14th, 1914.

Currency Commission report.

24. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 14th April disagrees with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission regarding the advisability of establishing a circulation of gold currency in India. Such coins are always current in this country under Hindu and Moslem Governments.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, April 16th, 1914.

A burden on the Indian Exchequer.

25. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th April learns that the Government is considering the proposal to increase the pay of British soldiers in India, regarding which pressure has been brought to bear upon it in England. The paper is of opinion that it will be a heavy burden on the Indian Exchequer in case this increase is sanctioned.

MOHAMMADI, April 17th, 1914.

"A contradiction."

26. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April deeply regrets having published in its issue of the 20th March a wholly erroneous article headed "Injustice in the Registration Department" (*vide* report for the week ending the 28th March, page 286, paragraph 25), without enquiring into the truth of the allegations made therein. The paper also publishes a letter contradicting these allegations.

III.—LEGISLATION.

CHARU MIHIR, April 7th, 1914.

"The Contempt of Court Bill."

27. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 7th April is of opinion that the proposed contempt of Court Bill will be a really repressive measure, and one that cannot at all be justified by circumstances. The proposed law, says the paper, will make journalism quite a dangerous business and make it impossible for accounts of cases under trial to be reported in newspapers. The independence of the press has been curtailed in various ways, and the new law will be an addition to the risks that already beset the path of Indian journalism.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

NIHAR, Mar. 31st, 1914.

"A sample of the way in which the probable outturn of crops is calculated."

28. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 31st March refers to the most perfunctory way in which the probable outturn of crops in parts of the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates in Midnapur has been calculated by the sub-manager

at Contai. He spent barely 33 minutes in making this calculation for the six mauzas of Mysagot, Mundabania, Sarisaberya, Potapukhuria, Bamanpur and Kalatalya. In the month of *Agrahayan* last, he walked along an embankment in thesevillages for a distance of some 3,200 feet, halting *en route* for a minute to ask the villagers as to the prospects of the crops. They replied that some 10 annas of the cultivable area had been sown but that the yield was expected to be a 6-anna one. His answer was: "That can't be: it will be a 12-anna crop this time." He disdained to give reason for this theory and declined to inspect the fields personally as he was requested by the raiyats to do.

Any remission of revenue granted on the basis of untrustworthy calculation like this will not be sufficient to give any relief to the raiyats.

29. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th April writes:— BANGAVASI, April 18th, 1914.

"Scarcity in Sylhet." The *Surama* of Sylhet reports a harrowing tale of scarcity in Sylhet. Cattle are starving in the neighbourhood of Richi. Three specific cases are known of men having died of starvation. They were: (1) Sheikh Uadulla, (2) wife of Sheikh Kamel and (3) Muga Namasudra, all living in the same neighbourhood of Richi. Government ought at once to inquire into the truth of these allegations. If these three men actually died of starvation, why was not their case reported to Government in time by the Panchayets or by the educated men of the locality?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th April has the following:— ANANDA BAZAR PATIKA, April 16th, 1914.

"The ways of the world." Poor Nirmal Kanta Ray was declared "not guilty" in two trials, but was put up for trial for a third time. On the third occasion, however, the Advocate-General withdraw the case against him, either out of the sense of public decency or because there was no help for it. Government has let Nirmal Kanta off, but the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* are almost dying of grief for it. There is a Bengali saying which means, "While the charitable man gives away alms, the mean-minded man cannot even bear the sight of it." The same is the case with these two papers. These two journals are behaving like beasts of prey whose intended victim has slipped away from their clutches. They are now venting their anger upon the jurors. They say that it is the jurors who are at the root of the mischief, for if those perverse people had not disregarded the earnest request of the judge and given their verdict for hanging the accused there would have been nothing to be sorry for. But instead of doing that they tried to sift the evidence and find out whether or not the accused had actually committed a murder. These silly fools never thought that since two murders had been committed and since men of unimpeachable honesty had given evidence for the prosecution, they had no business to examine the evidence so carefully. It is the system of trial by jury which is ruining the country, and so it must be abolished.

31. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:— NAYAK, April 10th, 1914.

Nirmal Kanta's case and the Anglo-Indian Dailies of Calcutta. The *Englishman* is utterly wrong in holding that the recent trial of Nirmal Kanta Ray was a trial of strength between Government and the Nationalists. The fact is, public opinion did not range itself on the side of Nirmal until the witnesses in the case revealed their true character. Indeed, it was only when Government engaged Mr. S. P. Sinha for the second trial that people began to think that Government was displaying an undue *zid* in the matter and just at that time the death of Nirmal's father effectually turned the scale of public sympathy in his favour.

The *Daily News* has discussed the case with more impartiality. We agree with it in holding that Nirmal should have, in defence of himself, stated what had brought him to the place where he was arrested and how he came to be arrested. Probably, he could not trust the impartiality of the judge and the jurors and was advised by his lawyers to say nothing. It was insinuated on his behalf during the trial that he had been robbed, but the police took no notice of this allegation. Anyway, the time has now come for Nirmal to make

public statement as to what had actually happened. Let Lord Carmichael send for him privately and get the truth from him privately.

What the *Statesman* says on this case amounts to this that Government is bound to hang the man brought up by the police as a murderer. Evidently the writer is a creature recruited straight from the woods in his primitive state. We have weighed the evidence in Nirmal's case and it is inadequate even to hang a cat on, let alone a man.

NAYAK, April 10th, 1914.

"We appeal to Lord Carmichael."

32. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes :—

We have an appeal to make to Lord Carmichael. We know him to be our ruler, our master, the disposer of our destinies. He is a sweet-spoken, forgiving and impartial official and we appeal to him to read the article entitled "The Police and the Terrorists" which appears in to-day's issue of *Englishman*. Does it not come within the purview of the Press Act? Had any Bengali-owned paper published a series of articles like this, would not that press have been confiscated? A black Bengali would not be immune from punishment if he wrote what the *Englishman* is writing with impunity. Not that only. If we write anything in reply to the *Englishman*, we ourselves incur trouble thereby. And yet it is impossible to refrain from making a reply to what the *Englishman* has written. Considering how, ever since the beginning of the partition of Bengal till the present, the *Englishman* has been using its pen against the Bengalis, one feels inclined to think that it is by the *Englishman* that three-fourths of the sedition in the country has been provoked. We appeal to Lord Carmichael, we entreat him most earnestly to take steps to put this Hare Street monkey under restraint. Like *Hanuman* in the *Ramayan*, who was devoted to Rama, this *Hanuman* also has great devotion to Government? Like that *Hanuman* who was devoted to Rama and who set fire to Ravana's kingdon of Lanka this *Hanuman* also shows great skill in raising a conflagration. Like the *Hanuman* who was devoted to Rama, this Hanuman also is not afraid to swallow a mango stone, and all, outright. We appeal to Lord Carmichael to burn the face of his well-beloved *Hanuman* of Hare Street and choke his throat with the stone of a mango in exactly the same way in which the *Hanuman* who was devoted to Rama got his face burnt and got his throat choked with the stone of a fruit through a *trick*. Then we shall be able to mark him down. We earnestly beseech His Excellency to accede to this request of ours.

A perusal of the *Englishman's* articles clearly suggests that it is its firm belief that it is Nirmal who was the assassin, and that the jury wickedly and perversely let him off. In a manner the article says that since the Police have arrested him and prosecuted him, what the Police say must be accepted as gospel truth ; anyone going against the police view of the case must be a revolutionary with sympathy for the gang of *bumbwallas*. The language used by the *Englishman* suggests that this Indian Empire is a sort of paternal estate of which he is the undisputed master. We wish to know what authority the *Englishman* has to indulge in language of this kind.

Subjects are bound to obey unquestionably the commands of their sovereign. But if the sovereign's *sala* (brother-in-law) issues his commands in the name of the sovereign, it comes to be a case, so to speak, of the sun's heat reflected back from the sand and gets intolerable. Nobody else will be so glad as ourselves to see Inspector Nripendra Ghosh's assassin punished. Why speak of the assassin of Nripendra alone. We shall be glad to see punishment meted out to the murderers of Nanda Banerjee, Srish Chakravarty, Haripada Dev, Bankim Chakravarty and all the other Police officers who have been done to death. But that is no reason why we shall rejoice at an attempt to punish an innocent inoffensive man ; why shall we assist the Police in such an effort. And yet, unless we can do these things, the *Englishman* would hold us guilty. We appeal to Lord Carmichael to save us from the clutches of this Hanuman of Hare Street.

The *Englishman* has written :—

"We need determined and systematic employment by Government itself of the executive authority it possesses."

In other words what the *Englishman* suggests is indiscriminate slaughter. Now the mighty British Government can very easily do that. Our view is that if such slaughter there is to be, let the Hanuman of Hare Street first be

dealt with. Indian history in the past bristles with examples of the havoc wrought by the class of beings known as *mama's* (mother's brothers or father's brothers-in-law or *salas*), *e.g.*, Sakuni Mama brought about the destruction of the Kuru race, Kalnemi Mama facilitated the downfall of Ravana, Kangsa Mama ate up the seven sons of Basudeva. Now Lord Hardinge has called himself the father of his people; Lord Carmichael stands in the relation of a second brother to him both in virtue of his office and his race; considering the authority and *subburdustes* which the *Englishman* is displaying, he cannot very well be anything less than Lord Carmichael's brother-in-law. So he must stand in the relation of a *mama* (father's brother-in-law) to us, a veritable Kangsa Mama. Kangsa destroyed all the children of Mathura for fear of Krishna. This Kangsa of Hare Street wants to destroy the whole Bengali race for fear of the black revolutionary boys. We appeal to the Governor to save Bengal from the hands of this Kangsa Mama. We are his loyal and obedient subjects, his humble slaves, the Anglicised people who want to imitate the ways of his race, who are fed on English knowledge, who speak the English language, who dress in the cast-off English clothing, who have sacrificed their temporal and spiritual interests for the leavings of the Englishman's table, so to speak, who are his pet dogs. And we beseech Lord Carmichael to save us from these outrages at the hands of Kangsa Mama, of this brother-in-law of our sovereign, from this venomous language of Sakuni Mama.

33. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 11th April writes:— JASOHAR, April 11th, 1914.

"Nirmal Kanta's discharge." The Government have acted quite properly by withdrawing the case against Nirmal Kanta, and we heartily thank them for this. But ought they not now to ask the men who have been rewarded as the captors of the accused to refund their rewards? So for as the policemen who have been rewarded, are concerned, the money can be deducted from their salaries, but what about the others? We do not know whether it will be practicable to get the money from them by suing them in a law court. But the Government ought at least to try to realise the money, for, otherwise, the public would be under the impression that the Government were still convinced of Nirmal's guilt. In conclusion, we thank Mr. Norton for the true English generosity he has shown by defending Nirmal without taking any fees from him.

34. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 13th April expresses its satisfaction at the withdrawal by the Government of the case against Nirmal Kanta Ray, and also thanks Mr. Norton for defending him free. SURAJ, April 13th, 1914.

"The Chitpur Murder Case."

35. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 13th April in discussing Nirmal Kanta Ray's case deprecates what it calls the improper *stid* which Mr. Justice Stephen displayed in ordering Nirmal to be tried for the third time, after two previous trials had proved inconclusive. BARISAL HITAISHI, April 13th, 1914.

"Nirmal Kanta's Case."

As for the comment of the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* on this case, what these papers ask Government to do is exactly what the Terrorists also want Government to do. They want indiscriminate punishment, so that dire discontent may be created. Government has luckily so far proved superior to suggestions like these.

May it display similar firmness in the future.

36. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th April writes that the public are generally glad that Nirmal Kanta has been acquitted and an innocent life saved. The paper recalls how on two occasions in 1905 and 1909 respectively, he saved at great personal risk a boy from drowning at Katwa and a widow from a cottage on fire at Burdwan. The paper also asks Government to take steps to get back the rewards it offered to certain people for arresting Inspector Nripendra's murderer, on the assumption that Nirmal was the murderer. SANJIVANI, April 16th, 1914.

"Nirmal Kanta's trial."

37. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April makes the following observations on the Chitpur Murder Case:— MOHAMMADI, April 17th, 1914.

"Nirmal Kanta's discharge." The public are of opinion that the witnesses for the prosecution ought not to have been rewarded before the trial, and that it was not proper for Lord Carmichael to have been present at the reward parade. Next, the character and antecendants of many of these witnesses, who were

old offenders, cause one to wonder at such men being cited for giving evidence. The police first tried to prove by the evidence of a so-called eye-witness that Nirmal Kanta had shot the Inspector. But the bullets which were found in the murdered Inspector's body were found not to fit the revolver with which Nirmal was alleged to have killed him. These things seem to be quite a mystery. We doubt whether the result of the case would have been what it has if the accused had not been able to engage a barrister like Mr. Norton. Many people want to know the reason why the Government have withdrawn the case against Nirmal Kanta. The answer is, because they saw that it was not likely to get the accused convicted even if he were to be tried a third time.

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

"Bewailing the result of a trial."

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April has the following:—The case against Nirmal Kanta Ray is now over. He was tried twice, the Government did their best to get him punished and spent a very large sum of money for engaging one of the best barristers in Bengal, but each time he was declared innocent by the majority of the jury. The uncertainty of the result of a third trial led the Government to withdraw the prosecution, and this has made the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* furious. This case has conclusively explained the reason why the doings of the police find no favour with the Indian public. The way in which the police conducted the case against Nirmal and the kind of evidence they put forward made a conviction quite impossible. Our contemporaries above-mentioned have not hesitated to applaud the pclice even regarding things for which they ought to have been severely censured. We are, however, glad to find that the *Indian Daily News* has expressed very impartial views on the affair.

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

"Freaks of love."

39. When the system of trying political cases by Special Tribunals was first created, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April, the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* danced in joy, for they thought that the absence of any jury would expedite the trials of such cases. These papers had hoped that once an accused person was hauled up before a Special Tribunal he would surely be convicted and punished. When, however, our good contemporaries found that these tribunals were dispensing even-handed justice after the traditions of the High Court and even acquitting many persons, their love for such Tribunals vanished and they began to decry them. The result of the Chitpur Murder Case has now revived our contemporaries' old love for Special Tribunals. The real meaning of these freaks of love is quite easy to see. Our white contemporaries do not care for justice or any particular form of trial—what they want is that every person caught by the police on suspicion should be punished forthwith. But one does not always get everything one wishes for. We would ask the *Statesman* and the *Englishman* to exercise some restraint on their pens.

BASUMATI, April 18th, 1914.

"The Sovabasar murder."

40. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th April writes:—The curtain has at last fallen on the Sovabazar murder case. The malign influence which made the accused Nirmal Kanta live in *hajat* in dire anxiety has now ceased. The news of this sudden misfortune threw his sick father into insensibility, and he died before he could recover consciousness. Nirmal Kanta's mother came down to Calcutta like a frantic woman. Thanks to his destiny, thanks to the oratorical skill of that eminent barrister, Mr. Norton, to the assistance of Messrs. C. R. Das and L. Palit, to the ability of Babu Hirendranath Dutta (Solicitor), and thanks, most of all, to the love of justice on the part of Government, Nirmal Kanta is now free. In this connexion we cannot help expressing our heartiest gratitude to Mr. Norton, the distinguished barrister. The spirit in which he conducted this case shows in clear relief the love of justice which actuates English barristers. He could never have defended the accused in the hearty and unselfish manner in which he did, unless he believed firmly in his innocence. Mr. Norton has a large experience of cases sent up by the police. He has conducted on behalf of the Crown a good many sedition and political conspiracy cases. We, therefore, infer that he intimately knows the character of the police. That is why, probably, he easily saw the real character of the present case against Nirmal. Anyway, the eloquence of Mr. Norton on this occasion surpassed even that of the distinguished barrister, Mr. Ansty. His extraordinary zeal in saving an innocent man was quite

worthy of an ideal English barrister. On behalf of Bengalis and of Indians generally, we offer him our heartfelt thanks.

We offer our thanks to Government also on the present occasion. A popular dutiful public servant is killed in a crowded public thoroughfare just after evening; simultaneously, an innocent poor boy happening to be at the place is shot to death in seeking to arrest the fleeing assassin. The police, after rushing about hither and thither for a time, bring up a young man and with great assurance produce him as the real offender whom they had arrested with a revolver in his hand. Under these circumstances, the superior police officers and Government naturally got the impression that Nirmal Kanta was the real offender. And we ourselves also had at the outset an idea that the man arrested was really guilty. It is true that we objected to rewards being publicly offered to policemen and others before the accused had been tried in Court. But that was chiefly because we did not want a precedent like this created. It seemed to us to be a reversion of the natural order of things. A man is waiting trial and yet assuming him to be the real offender, rewards are offered for arresting him—this is a most incongruous position to take up. Let rewards be offered after a trial, not before the Court has proved that the man arrested is really guilty. As we said, our objection at the time was on principle. We really at the time believed Nirmal to be guilty.

It was not unnatural or improper for the Government to have held the accused guilty in these circumstances. Rather, it shows a sincere love of justice on their part that they withdraw from the prosecution when they realized that the evidence adduced was insufficient to procure his punishment.

The case from start to finish was puzzling. Nobody can now fail to understand, thanks to Mr. Norton's cross-examination, that it was rotten through and through. Before the beginning of the proceedings, it was reported that the actual arrest had been effected not by the police but by two hackney-carriage drivers who had arrested him with a pistol in his hand. This report only confirmed the popular idea that the man was really guilty. But when it came to sharing the rewards, it was found that the heavier amounts had gone to men, who, while chasing the accused had been compelled to sit down because their shoes had come off, and to men like Mono Dutt Pande and others. Then, again, during the trial it came out that almost all the police witnesses were old offenders. Mono Dutt Pande had arrested the accused. He admitted at the very outset he had not heard that the accused was fleeing after murdering Ananta Teli. A man was fleeing and some men were chasing him, crying out "catch him," "catch him," and that was why he arrested the accused. Under cross-examination he denied all this, saying that he never said that he did not know that the accused was fleeing after having killed Ananta Teli. This suggests that he was eager to conceal something. A man after having committed a murder is flying madly for his life along a number of zig-zag lanes—a second man coming from the front across such a man in the act of fleeing cannot very well be expected to know what he is fleeing for, whether his flight is connected with a murder, or something else. Moreover, if a man comes from the front to arrest him, and approaches him close with that object, he is very likely to be shot at by the latter. The accused was fleeing after committing a murder, he was carrying a loaded pistol and yet without attempting to kill Mono Dutt Pande or himself, he quietly surrendered the pistol to Sri Dosadh—this is really amazing. Those who seek to commit murders in crowded thoroughfares may be assumed to be daring and skilful in the use of pistols. It seems improbable that such a man while fleeing would allow a strong man like Mono Dutt to come close to himself. Yet Mono Dutt says that he came up from the front and arrested the accused. Could the acused not have been looking before him while he was fleeing?

Next, it is said that cartridges were found in the accused's pockets. This is really surprising. What could he gain by carrying cartridges in his pocket? He had a loaded 5-chambered revolver with him to effect the murder and certainly he could never have cherished the impossible idea of reloading his weapon after the shots had been spent, stopping a while in his flight along the streets for the purpose. Could he then have been carrying the cartridges simply to facilitate identification? It really seems an impossible thing to have happened.

Thirdly, the assassin had a black *chadar* on his person and it was this *chadar* which the pursuers were looking at when chasing him. The assassin shot Ananta Teli because that boy had caught hold of this *chadar*. But when the accused was caught, there was no black *chadar* on his person. Where could the *chadar* have disappeared? Had it been thrown away or had it dropped down in the course of the flight, people would have found it out. It could not have vanished by magic. So the inference follows that the real assassin fled after murdering Ananta Teli and the present accused was caught by the police by mistake or because of his own ill-luck. No other solution of the problem is possible.

A C. I. D. constable named Rambhajan Singh was one of the witnesses in this case. He had bound the accused with his *chadar* and marched him to the thana. But strange to say, though an important witness, his name even was not mentioned in the Police Court when the preliminary enquiry was held by the Magistrate. Why did he not give evidence before Mr. Swinhoe? Why did the other witnesses in that Court all forget his existence? It is really amazing. And yet this very man has got a sum of Rs. 50 from the Government as reward for effecting the capture of the assassin. What sort of impression of the case is this fact likely to produce on the public mind?

Five among the seven leading police witnesses were old offenders and utterly untrustworthy. Further, their evidence did not tally amongst themselves. Constable Gafur says that he knows nothing of Ganga Teli. And yet Ganga is an old offender who lives in Gafur's own beat. Further, Ganga himself says that as an old offender he is kept under watch by Gafur. As the *Daily News* aptly remarked, "it is this wealth of evidence which made this case almost comic." Rather than sentence a man on evidence like this, it is better to punish him without any trial at all. The question now is: who is responsible for this?

HITAVADI, April 17th, 1914.

"A review of the past (Bengali) year."

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April has the following in an article under the heading "A review of the past year":—

A young man, named Nirmal Kanta Ray, was arrested and prosecuted for having murdered a Police Inspector named Nripendra Nath Ghosh. The accused was found "not guilty" by the jury twice, for they could not believe the story told by the prosecution witnesses. The Government, however, had already rewarded a number of men for having arrested Nirmal Kanta. But if Nirmal be really innocent how did the revolver come to be in his possession, who passed it to his hand, and who is responsible for getting up false evidence against him? If, again, he is guilty it is surely not to the credit of the police that they failed to prove his guilt. We should think that it would have been better if the presenting of the rewards to the witnesses had been postponed for a time. We do not object to rewards being given to persons who assist in the capture of a criminal; but such rewards should in future be granted after careful consideration. The public think that the rewards in connection with the Chitpur murder have been but the wasting of nearly five thousand rupees of the hard-earned money of the tax-payers. And as such rewards are likely to prevent the accused from obtaining justice, they ought not to be given hastily. Again, we can quite see the justification of money rewards being given to private individuals when they happen to help the police to arrest a criminal. But why should policemen, whose duty it is to arrest criminal, be similarly rewarded? They can very well be rewarded with promotions, titles or medals. We know that there is a certain amount of money allotted in Bengal to what is called discretionary gifts; but this money should not be spent unnecessarily.

Next, as regards the high tribute paid by His Excellency the Governor to the police for doing their duty, fearless of the risk of life which they often incur thereby, do not policemen enter into their service with full knowledge of the dangers they will have to face? Again, there are numerous instances in which the police fail to find out the real offender, or persecute innocent persons with the object of earning fame or making money; and these facts ought to be taken into consideration before praising the police wholesale, which is quite as wrong as to blacken them as a body. It has for some years been the custom of the Government to eulogise the police in the annual Administration Reports.

These Reports show at the same time that thefts and dacoities and other crimes are increasing in the province and that in most cases the police have failed to find out the offenders. But we have not as yet heard of any policeman being punished for this proof of incapacity. We do not support the principle that while failure to catch criminals will not make the police liable to any punishment, liberal rewards should not be given to them if they can capture or even try to capture, an offender. The reforms which, the Government says, have been made in the police have not so far been noticeable to the public, unless of course an increase in the scale of pay and strengthening of the ranks are to be called reforms. We must say that during the last year the work of the police did not justify the large amount of money which was spent on them, though they gave proofs of their devotion to duty in connection with three political cases.

Next, about the proposed law of confessions, we admit that it will do some good; but we fail to see why the system of confession should be allowed to continue in India when it does not exist in any other country.

There were not during the year under review any reforms worth noticing made in the administration, which was, however, made more rigorous than before. The separation of judicial and executive functions was not made inspite of all the agitation in its favour, nor was the promise about provincial autonomy made by the Government in the Delhi Despatch given effect to. The way in which the Secretary of State for India tried to explain the promise away hurt Indian public feeling very keenly. The Government's educational policy caused a good deal of public disappointment, and though the Government spent on education more money than before, the bringing of education under their (the Government's) perfect control was not at all approved of by the public, who rather looked upon it with dismay. Even the Calcutta University, which had been for some years widely extending its field of activities, was placed much more under official control than before Talking about the Calcutta University, we should think that Sir Asutosh Mukerjee's absesce will be a great loss to that institution, but we hope that the new Vice-Chancellor will do his best to increase its efficiency. The Dacca University will be welcomed by the public if the objections which they have against it are removed.

Then, as regards sanitation, in spite of the money which was spent on it, no practical good was effected in that direction. Most of the provinces could not, in fact, decide how to spend the Imperial grant on sanitation. It is a great pity that a considerable portion of the Government's surplus revenue should be allotted to the building of the new capital instead of being spent on sanitary works.

We regret that the Government did not listen to the public appeal as regards uniting Manbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore and some other districts, which have such a very large Bengali population, to Bengal. We still hope, however, that the Viceroy will reconsider the matter, and that Lord Carmichael, who is well known for his liberal ideas, will use his influence in the matter.

The Dacca manœuvres made a considerable drain on the public purse, and the money wasted on a useless show would have been much better spent on many a work of public utility.

The projects of the Calcutta Improvement Trust caused a sort of panic among the Indian public, and the idea was cherished by more than one person that in some cases the interests of white merchants only were sought to be advanced.

The Indian National Congress gave signs of degeneration; and unless it can see its way to enlisting as its members persons of every shade of opinion, it will never be a popular assembly again. The advance of education and the consequent growth of liberal ideas among young Musalmans resulted in the Moslem League adopting most of the resolutions of the Congress, and the conduct of the young Musalmans must have been very disappointing to the older section of the community with its traditions of flunkeyism. There are now hopes of the differences between Hindus and Musalmans being made up. True, the question of separate representation exists still; but as soon as there is a majority against it among the Musalmans, Hindus and Musalmans

will be perfectly united in politics, though such a union would by no means be welcomed by selfish Anglo-Indians who are already trying their best to dishearten the young Moslem party.

The relations between white men and black men did not show any signs of becoming worse, though, however, they did not tend towards any improvement. There were some cases of spleen-rupturing, and also instances of justice being meted out on the standard of race and colour; and the prospect of a unity between Hindus and Musalmans led the Anglo-Indian community to think of strengthening their own position and considering it their first business in life to protest against every political question supported by Hindus and Musalmans. Any unity between white men and black men is not, therefore, likely to take place in the near future.

SAMAY, April 17th, 1914.

42. In a review of the past year the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 17th April writes:—

"The past year."

The awakening which had taken place in the Moslem community at the time of the Turkish War, when many Indian Musalman volunteers went to Turkey to nurse and help wounded Turkish soldiers, became more prominent during the past year. Unlike their leaders of old they began to detest the idea of seeking favours from the Government but preferred to qualify themselves by merit for the rights and privileges they claimed. They also evinced a desire to work unitedly with Hindus in the field of politics.

A number of newspapers, the *Zamindar* of Lahore being one of them, were put out of existence by the Press Act, and the proposed law of Contempt of Court was another repressive measure which, when passed, would make journalism quite a dangerous business.

Thefts and dacoities were quite frequent, and the cause was nothing else than want of food, as had to be admitted even by men who had all along been describing the dacoities of Eastern Bengal as political dacoities. This scarcity of food was felt very keenly by the poorer and the middle classes, especially by persons in clerical service. The Government did indeed in many cases grant small grain allowance to their employees, but that did not go a long way in relieving their distress.

It is a pity that the separation of judicial and executive functions was not effected, nor did the Government carry out their promise about provincial autonomy.

The resolution of the Government of India on its educational policy was disappointing to the Indian public. The Government did, indeed, spend large sums of money on education, but at the same time it brought education perfectly under their own control, instead of allowing the people to have greater independence in its management. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee had tried to maintain the independence of the Calcutta University and it is thought by many people that it was for this that he was snubbed by the Government. Sir Ashutosh has done yeoman's service to the University, and we hope that his successor also will prove a really efficient Vice-Chancellor, for, otherwise, the Government may appoint a Civilian as a paid Vice-Chancellor.

Unrest and anarchism, though not so prominent as in previous years, were prevalent in the country all the same. We must say that it is want of food which is at the bottom of all this mischief. Two police officers were assassinated in Calcutta. In the first case the culprit made good his escape, and in the second the man who was caught as the murderer was twice tried by the High Court and declared to be innocent by the jury unanimously each time. We must say that it had not been prudent for the Government to reward a number of men as the captors of the accused before his alleged guilt was proved.

The much-talked of reforms to be carried out in the Police were not given effect to. The proposal made by a Member of Parliament for abolishing the system of confessions before the Police was not accepted by the Government of India. We doubt whether such a practice exists in any other civilised country, and we wonder why it should be continued in India.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge earned the gratitude of the Indian public by the generosity he showed in connection with the riots at Cawnpore and Ajodhya.

The condition of Indian settlers in the Colonies, especially South Africa and Canada, became worse than before. In South Africa the Indians stood up for their rights; and if Indian settlers every where show an equal zeal for maintaining their self-respect, their lot will be much better.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael did his best to improve the condition of the villages of Bengal, and appointed a committeet named the District Administration Committee for the purpose.

The projects of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, especially the one regarding the proposed road through Radha Bazar, caused quite a panic among Indian tradesmen. This road might have been laid through the areas on which the offices of many European firms are situated; but as that would be annoying to the European merchants, the Trust have proposed to injure Indian traders instead.

The condition of Indian arts, industries and commerce was not at all hopeful, and Indian-made articles were not in very great demand, whereas *Bilati* goods found a very brisk sale.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th April, 1914.

B. S. Press—25-4-1914—47X—183—G. D.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 16 of 1914.]

REPORT (PART II)

ON

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FOR THE

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[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	300
7	"Indian World" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East" ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan	500

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

259. The *Indian Empire* observes that there is a rumour that Sir Frederick Halliday is about to retire from the office of Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. And this, it says, has something to do with the failure of Nirmal Kanta Ray's prosecution. There may or may not be any substratum of truth in the suggestion; but it goes without saying that nothing can eclipse the scandal that the case has created as much for the unsuccessful nature of the prosecution as for the large rewards paid out of the public treasury. The paper's regret is that the Governor was drawn into the vortex of the affair by a desire to afford just encouragement to worthy people. It is rather difficult to suggest where this trial will lead to; but it hopes that it will have the effect of putting responsible officials on their guard against "swallowing all the cock and bull stories submitted by the police for their acceptance and edification." Except the courage evinced by them in the pursuit, in their own way, of political crime, the police have miserably failed to render a satisfactory account of themselves; and those who are responsible for its control and management cannot do worse than retire.

A rumour regarding the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday.

Indian Empire, 21st April 1914.

260. The ordinary type of informer, remarks the *Bengalee*, has become quite a terror. His unscrupulousness coupled with the gullibility of the police is a standing menace to the liberty of person of every law-abiding citizen. Two cases recently occurred, one at Rawalpindi and another in Calcutta, in which the tactics of the ordinary informer has been sufficiently discredited to bring it home to the police that the information supplied by these mercenary hirelings is not gospel truth. "But the police continue to treat the information thus received as holy writ. A new-comer comes from Delhi where he was employed with the Imperial Tobacco Company to Cawnpur as the senior steno-typist of the Elgin Mills. His name is Mr. Surendra Nath Bisi. On the 8th instant he casually met a Bengali of the local Police Superintendent's office. The same evening the city Kotwal questioned him about his name and occuption, which he immediately gave; a fellow-employe corroborating him as to his statements. "But no, he must be the absconder Rash Bihari Basu, of the Delhi conspiracy case on whose person a price of ten thousand rupees has been set," thought the police. They searched his house, arrested him, took him from pillar to post, kept him for two days in the look-up without any food worth the name and ultimately released him, probably on a reference to Mr. C. T. Woolmer-Williams, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who fortunately happened to be at Cawnpur at the time. But for this accident Mr. Bisi's troubles would probably have been prolonged. And all this because Mr. Bisi casually met a man of his province who discovered in the new-comer an excellent means of pocketing the magnificent reward of ten thousand rupees. If the police do not think it worth their while to sift the information given by these dispicable triflers with human liberty one will hear no end of such cases. Do not the authorities think that the matter is too serious to be left to the policy of drift, and demands immediate and careful attention? House-searches and arrests on chance information which have been so frequent of late are only making the people confirmed believers in the inefficiency of the police. Is that a desirable consummation?

The informer at his game.

Bengalee, 21st April 1914.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

261. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The half lachrymose and half indignant dissertations of a section of the Anglo-Indian press on the collapse of what they call political cases give very little evidence of that practical sense of which they claim a monopoly. Every time such a case fizzles out they wax eloquent over the evils of crimes whether political or non-political. They tell us that these misguided young men

The Faridpur dakaiti case.

Bengalee, 22nd April 1914.

who are led into crimes by some wily fanatic ought to be made an example of. They dilate on the troubles of a witness in a country like India. In short they are at the pains to point out that there could not have been a greater misfortune to the country than the collapse of a particular political case." In the Faridpur dakaiti case a certain number of men are accused of a particular offence. The presumption is that there must have been materials to go upon. Then it transpired during the hearing of the case that the police relied on such insufficient evidence that they felt constrained not to press the charge any further. Who is then to blame? The prosecution counsel says that the witnesses have been terrorised. Well so far as the paper's experience goes Magistrates as a rule refuse bail to the accused in political cases on the representation of the police and the prosecution counsel that such a step might lead to tampering with the evidence. It was open to the prosecution to oppose the applications for bail. Then again the police have resources enough to afford the necessary protection to their material witnesses. If the collapse of the Faridpur case were solely due to the terrorisation of the witnesses, as the prosecution alleges, then it thinks this could have been very easily provided against. Why was not the case sent up to the Special Tribunal? That could have obviated the necessity of a prolonged magisterial enquiry and the difficulties incidental to it. The journal agrees with the *Statesman* which expatiates upon the following:—"A fiasco cannot but increase the unwillingness of responsible witnesses to come forward, for it adds the sting of futility to the unpleasantness of social disapproval. In the sight of these considerations the collapse of the Faridpur case is a demoralising defeat for the cause of law and order as it is a notable victory for the sinister influences which are seeking to undermine the respect for authority." The obvious remedy is that these prosecutions, whose failure is fraught with such disastrous results, ought not to be entered upon with a light heart. They cannot be any "royal" road to the securing of conviction in these cases. The police must develop greater efficiency and improve their methods.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. 22nd April 1914.

Collapse of the Faridpur case.

262. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the collapse of the Faridpur case only proves the incapacity of the police and the Crown lawyers. As in the Chitpur Road murder case, so in this one, the real culprits were not caught and wrong men put in their place, and the inevitable result has followed. The journal does not blame the Government for their sanctioning the prosecution. They could not do otherwise. If their police and legal officers assured them that they had sufficient evidence for conviction, the Governor in Council had no option but to act up to their advice. So far so good. But then comes the question,—is the Government going to punish those subordinates or any longer place confidence in them when they have brought it down to this humiliating and embarrassing position? That is now the point before the public. Indeed, the lessons of the two important political cases, the one following the other so closely, should not be lost on a responsible, wise and far-sighted Government. A diabolical murder was committed in the heart of Calcutta, the victim being a popular Police Inspector. The police announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that at least one of the assassins had been captured; and the authorities were so elated with the news that, even at the risk of being prosecuted for contempt of court, they prejudiced the accused beforehand by practically proclaiming him as the real murderer and rewarding his captors generously. The proceedings during the first trial, however, made it abundantly clear that the police had made a gross blunder in fastening the guilt on Nirmal Kanta Ray; all the same, he was subjected to the horrors of a second trial, and seven out of the nine jurors found him not guilty. The Advocate-General then appeared on the scene to confess defeat and make himself ludicrous by giving a certificate to the prosecution. Now this fiasco might have been avoided if the police and official legal advisers had the capacity to serve the Government with that faithfulness and intelligence which was expected of them. The same remark applies with greater force to the collapse of the Faridpur case. Those who were entrusted with its management ought to have known its true character long ago. Indeed the prosecution counsel, Mr. Gupta, in withdrawing the charges, tells a most curious story. Originally 32 accused

were placed on trial under the dakaiti and conspiracy sections of the Indian Penal Code. Eight of them were discharged, one turned an approver, and the case proceeded against the remaining 23. Of these, three were sons of pleaders, three others closely related to pleaders, one was related to a mukhtar and they were all students with the exception of three. This is how the case originated. Tara Prasad Sen, a pleader of Madaripur, gave evidence that one of the accused, Rajendra, had stated to him that a *samiti* or Association existed in that subdivision for the purpose of committing dakaiti and implicated various persons in the recent dakaiti. Subsequently he said the same thing to several high police officers and promised to help them. He "decoyed Purna Das," said to be the leader of the *samiti*, to Faridpur, and made him urrender himself. And relying on this statement of Rajendra, apparently without testing its accuracy or without enquiring whether he was a humbug or not, the police put the 23 boys on their trial. Rajendra, who had turned approver, however, ultimately played false. He resiled from his statement, and the prosecution witnesses, to the number of nearly 30, either refused to give evidence, or they were not prepared to give such evidence as was necessary for conviction. And the prosecution broke down. And how did this extraordinary phenomenon occur? According to Mr. Gupta's statement, "some amount of terrorism had been resorted to by some accused," and as a result, the prosecution "failed to obtain the evidence they expected to get." Consequently, as the evidence fell short of what was necessary to obtain a conviction the charges were withdrawn. Fancy the astounding nature of the charge of terrorism and intimidation! The accused, with the exception of only three, were all young lads. Is it possible that they carried such hypnotising power with them as to demoralise not only the informer but also thirty other men, independent witnesses, who, it is admitted, were under the special protection of the police? Is it not a most humiliating admission that these boys who, though on bail for some time, were afterwards confined in jail, were the real masters of the situation, and not the ruling authorities? And, surely, the accused could do no harm to the informer and the witnesses if they were convicted and sent to imprisonment upon their evidence. Why did they then resile? The possible explanation seems to be that the prosecuting authorities were not sure of their case at all They took their chance and thought that something might present itself in the course of the trial to enable them to secure a conviction. And at the last moment they discovered that they had bungled and blundered; and they fell back upon the usual plea of "intimidating and terrorising" witnesses to cover the humiliation of their retreat! There is no doubt that the first duty of the Government is to exterminate the race of anarchists from the country; but its other equally important duty is to protect innocent men from unjust prosecution. The results of the two recent political trials show conclusively that innocent students, atleast those against whom there is no legal evidence, *are* charged with heinous crimes, harassed and subjected to excruciating mental pain; their fathers and guardians are ruined, and at the last moment the charges were withdrawn on some ground or other. This sort of thing, which must inevitably result in creating deep discontent in the land, should be prevented at any cost. If there are really demons in our society who try to corrupt our boys by making them dakaits and anarchists, by all means catch them and hang or transport them to the Andamans. But that is no reason why children of respectable persons should be put on their trial as murderers and dakaits on evidence which is not sufficient to warrant conviction. The journal wishes to know what amount of public m ney has been swallowed up by the two cases. It has some idea of the cost incurred in conducting the trial of Nirmal Kanta Ray. Mr. S. P. Sinha's fees, it believes, amounted to nearly Rs. 30,000; the junior Barristers who took notes and the Police Court pleaders got a few thousands; the rewards paid to the captors of Nirmal amounted to two or three thousands; there were also contingent charges. So something like fifty thousand rupees must have been expended on the Calcutta case. But how much did the Faridpur case cost? Mr. Sinha got Rs. 30,000, but how much did Mr. Gupta pocket? And how much was paid to other legal luminaries who figured in the case? The public have a right to know these details.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 24th April 1914.

263. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the *Pioneer* has the following hit at the Government of Bengal because of the collapse of the alleged Faridpur dakaiti and conspiracy case:—"The reputation of the Bengal Government for embarking upon enormous and futile prosecutions has been further enhanced by the collapse of the Faridpur conspiracy case." "The Allahabad paper is mad with rage, and so it writes in the sarcastic strain like the above. But is not the Government itself only a victim of a settled system that prevails?" In launching political cases, the Government must see and hear things through the eyes and ears of its police and lawyers, and it only adopted this usual practice in respect of the Faridpur case. The inevitable result followed, and then the fact oozed out that it had been misled. That being so, the proper course for the journalists is not to find fault with the Government but to suggest remedies as to how to prevent the recurrence of such blunders in future. There is no doubt that one sure remedy is for the ruling authorities to be not only in touch with representative non-officials but seek information and advise from them in administering the affairs of this country. Generally speaking police officers will not consciously mislead the higher authorities. There is also no doubt that Government, painfully conscious as it is of the police being "a weakness" in the Indian administration, is trying its best to improve its morale. Police information is not often reliable, not because it is deliberately distorted—a charge which should not be made without incontestible evidence—but because the police officers have, as a rule, to derive their information not from the people direct with whom they are not in close and constant touch but from spies, informers and other agents who are regarded as a disreputable class in every country in the world. Indeed to what lengths these men could go was recently proved by the letter-bomb case in the Calcutta Police Court and another so-called bomb case in the Punjab. In England the people and the police, being in real touch with each other, always act in concert, hence, obviously; the information supplied by the police there can be safely relied on As long as the police are not popular in this country and not trusted by the general public, the best course for the responsible officials is to accept police reports with an open mind, and not to act upon the statements contained therein—specially when they relate to matters of great public importance—unless they have been tested and found to be correct by the information collected from non-official sources. There is no doubt that the authorities might have avoided many a pitfall if they had followed this simple rule. The Government of Bengal would not possibly have found itself in a most awkward position in connection with the Chitpur road murder and the Faridpur conspiracy cases, if it had not placed implicit faith in the reports of its police officers but tested their information by the testimony of independent non-official gentlemen in the confidence of Government, before taking any action upon it. Another real remedy was suggested by the *Indian Daily News* the other day. It is to appoint a Director of Public Prosecutions, thoroughly independent and highly qualified, without whose advice no police case should be instituted. As our contemporary said, this Director of Public Prosecutions should be a man whose common sense and experience will tell him that a story is too good to be true, a man who can say that to put this story before a Magistrate or a jury is to invite ridicule, and above all a man who is several degrees higher in intelligence than the police of this great empire, and in fact, who is on quite a different plane of thought. This is the sort of men they have in England, and hence there public prosecutions do not end in a fiasco. By such an arrangement not only will real justice be secured here but police incapacity and the waste of public money be prevented.

The Faridpur conspiracy case.

BENGALEE, 24th April 1914.

264. The *Bengalee* observes that the prosecution started by Government in the Chitpur murder case failed. This has been followed by the collapse of another prosecution of a *quasi*-political character, viz., that of a number of young men, including students, at Madaripur in the Faridpur district. Madaripur has now for some time been prominently before the public. It was in connection with the prize distribution ceremony of the Madaripur School, that Mr. Beatson-Bell, the then Commissioner of the Dacca Division and now

The failure of recent political cases.

member of the Executive Council refused to be garlanded by boys whose schoolmates were implicated in dakaities. The incident produced a sensation at the time; but it is now nearly forgotten. Suddenly, however, Madaripur has again emerged into fame, owing to the collapse of the prosecution in the dakaiti cases. The public generally do not concern themselves about causes; they have not the time to follow the complex evolutions of moral issues; they concentre their attention upon the result and judge of public proceedings by reference to that somewhat rough but supreme test. When a prosecution fails they conclude that there has been some bungling somewhere; and lay the blame and the responsibility upon those who started it. If it is argued that the law or the procedure is defective, the reply is that those who began the prosecution should have known it and should have been prepared for the difficulties of the situation. The attitude of a section of the Anglo-Indian press is a factor in the discussion. They have appealed to the Government for a modification of the Law of Evidence and Procedure and for shorter and swifter methods for dealing with anarchists and criminals of that species. Every failure of a *quasi*-political prosecution is held by them to be an argument in favour of this view. Further, the past is some guide for the future. The recent contempt proceedings against the *Patrika* in the High Court ended in a fiasco. Straightway a Bill was introduced to amend the law and is now awaiting consideration. What the paper is afraid of is—and hopes it is mistaken—that the recent failures in the two prosecutions referred to may move the authorities to consider favourably the advice of the extremists in the Anglo-Indian press. It regrets to have to say that, except when His Excellency the Viceroy has personally intervened, a policy of liberalism is not in the ascendant in the counsels of the Government of India. The difficulties of the problem are great; but repression is not the solution. Conciliation is the sovereign remedy. Wherever it has been tried with patience and persistence, it has been found successful. In India the results have been hopeful. The Government has only to hope for the best. A trustful Government will capture the hearts of a grateful people, keenly responsive to real kindness.

(*d*)—*Education.*

265. The *Musalman* observes that the Bengal Presidency Muhammadan Educational Conference which met at Dacca during the Easter holidays was a great success. The proceedings were lively, and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. It was evident that the community was no longer in a dormant state and that it was fully alive to its duties and responsibilities. The delegates and visitors present evinced a keen interest in the proceedings and every resolution that was brought forward for the acceptance of the Conference was thoroughly discussed before it was adopted. It was apparent that the members of the Conference wanted to be convinced about the necessity and the utility of a resolution before they stamped it with their approval. The Presidential address was an elaborate survey of the progress of Muhammadan education and discussed the various problems upon the solution of which depends to a large extent the advancement and spread of education among the Mussalmans of the Presidency. The educational needs and wants of the community and its grievances were put forth in the address, supported by statistics which proved that our demands were not imaginary, as some high officials are inclined to assert. The resolutions adopted at the Conference were all important and represented the unanimous opinion not only of the members and visitors present but of the entire Muhammadan community, and if effect be given to those resolutions, as the paper hopes it will, the problem of Muhammadan education will, for the present be solved. The journal wishes to draw the special attention of the Government as well as of its readers to those resolutions which asked for the creation of special scholarships for Muhammadan students, the building of Muhammadan hostels at all important centres of education and for the provision of teaching Persian, Arabic and Urdu in all public schools. These are demands which we have in these columns repeatedly made and to which the previous Conferences have accorded its support.

MUSSALMAN, 17th April 1914.

The Educational Conference.

When the Financial Statement of 1913 was being considered by the Bengal Legislative Council, Maulavi Abul Kasem moved two resolutions in which he asked that a specific amount from the Imperial Education grant be set apart for these objects. The resolutions had to be withdrawn on an understanding being given by the Hon'ble Mr. Küchler, then Director of Public Instruction, that without specification of amount, due attention will be given to these demands of the Muhammadan community. Although more than a year has passed, nothing has been done in this direction and the Conference at Dacca had to repeat the resolutions. It is hoped now that the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell was present at the Conference, and expressed his deep sympathy with the aspirations of the Muhammadan community, steps will be taken to give effect to these resolutions. One of the most encouraging and interesting features of the Conference was the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell and other officers of the Education Department on the platform. They have heard for themselves what are our demands and what are our grievances. They have seen that these demands are put forward not by the leaders or by a band of dissatisfied agitators or a microscopic minority but by the entire community which was fully and thoroughly represented on the Conference. The high officials were present but they were silent spectators, and in no way attempted to influence the decision of the Conference; on one or two occasions they helped the delegates with their advice. "The success of the Conference was not to a little measure due to the personality of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Salimullah, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. His lavish hospitality, the personal care and attention he paid for the comfort and convenience of the guests, and above all his genial manners have won for him the respect, affection and gratitude of the community."

MUSSALMAN, 17th April 1914.

The Calcutta Madrassa.

266. The *Musalman* observes that the office of the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa is a sinecure appointment and in no way helps the advancement of Muhammadan education and is an unnecessary and expensive luxury. In fact the appointment meant is a comfortable berth for a European, and sometimes incompetent, member of the Indian Educational Service. The paper is glad to see that the Muhammadan Educational Conference, also, protested against the retention of the office of the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa. A resolution to that effect was duly moved, seconded and enthusiastically received by the audience, but as it was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell that the whole question of Muhammadan education would be considered by a Committee, this question, also, was at the request of the President referred to that Committee, though not without some strong protests from the back benches. Some apprehensions were expressed by the delegates at the Conference that the Committee to be appointed by the Government might not be such as would enjoy the confidence of the community or reflect its opinion. It was on this account unanimously resolved, on the motion of Maulvi Abdul Khalique, of Mymensingh, that the names of certain gentlemen be recommended to Government for forming that Committee. The journal hopes the Government will accept the recommendation of the Conference, which has the unqualified support of the entire Muhammadan community.

BENGALEE, 18th April 1914.

The Lahore Medical College Enquiry.

267. The *Bengalee* observe that the enquiry into the grievances of the students of the Lahore Medical College and what led to the recent strike is being conducted by a small Committee consisting of Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Hon'ble Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University. The students of each class have submitted written statements detailing all their complaints. Certain students, as representatives of their respective classes, are being examined as witnesses The Professors of the College are being similarly examined. Colonel Melville, one of the Professors, was asked a somewhat remarkable question about a personal matter. Sir Pardey Lukis asked him whether it was true, as stated by some of the students, that he had used the words "*ullu ka baccha*" and "*beiman ka baccha*" towards them. Colonel Melville absolutely denied having used these words. Once in English he had told the students that they were talking like "ducks and geese," but never in Hindustani. The enquiry is open and press

reporters are admitted. The composition of the Committee encourages the hope that the students will have a fair hearing and their wrongs will be redressed.

(h) General.

268. The *Herald* remarks that the President of the last Provincial Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee both made vigorous appeals to the Government to relax the present laws governing the use of arms by the people of this country. They were backed by a resolution passed unanimously by the Conference. These facts leave no doubt of a clear demand from Indians to be allowed greater confidence in the use of arms. The question, therefore, arises: is the Government prepared to place that confidence on the children of the soil? The *Englishman*, which may be said to a certain extent to interpret the official mind, advances the argument that the youth of Bengal have to prove their loyalty first before anything like a volunteer corps can be thought of being formed of them. Without entering into the contention of the *Englishman*, the paper quotes the remarks of the *Indian Daily News* on the subject:—

HERALD, 18th April 1914.

The Arms Act and the Provincial Conference.

"It is fairly clear to every one who consider the matter that the whole Empire of Great Britain is exposed to a great deal of menace. The Boer War shook the fabric a great deal and the effect of a big European war has yet to be felt. We have avoided such a thing by much diplomatic skipping for the last 60 years or so, but it is fairly clear that the British army or navy cannot be everywhere at once. We are bit by bit abandoning things already, seeing that nothing but a 100 million army and a 100 million navy can suffice for the adequate defence of the whole Empire, and most of this will fall on Great Britain. The colonies having the most to lose being the ones anxious to pay the least. Under these circumstances elementary prudence dictates the conciliation of any radical differences we have within the Empire. There is in fact need for a more far-sighted view than that taken by the ordinary politicians who have run our affairs. Queen Victoria in 1857, was far ahead of her time, and she said things which she meant but which have not been fully appreciated by her ministers. She saw into the future and so did King George in his recent visit. No one, however, out here will look beyond the immediate present. To repeal the Arms Act, we should be told would be absurd folly—to be incredible, unthinkable, impossible—to be flying in the face of experience, and so on. The whole question really is: Is it more expedient to trust a people to rely on human nature being the same all over the world, to believe in gratitude and response to trust or to go on from hand to mouth, distrusting, suppressing, passing Press Acts and pursuing a general policy of 'after me the deluge.'"

There may be justification in a sense in the contention of the *Englishman*, but whether the policy of Government should be entirely guided according to it is a question which is very congently discussed by the *Indian Daily News*. There should be an advance either from the people or from the Government in creating confidence between the two. But unless the initiative is taken by the Government, there is little chance of bringing about a satisfactory solution in the matter. The Presidential address at the last Comilla Conference quite accurately described the waning confidence of the people generally on all questions. As regards the attitude of the Government towards allowing people the use of arms, though a definite demand has been put forward at the Comilla Conference, there is little hope of Government granting any relaxation. Under the circumstances, it should be Government which should advance in the matter. Otherwise there is not much hope of improvement in the situation.

269. The *Hindu Patriot* observes that the address delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakrabartti, as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference, has attracted greater attention than is ordinarily bestowed upon such performances. Mr. Chakrabartti complains that officials are not anxious to encourage non-official co-operation, all professions to the contrary notwithstanding. This was what he said:—"This is the impression one gains from a perusal of recent proceedings in the Imperial Council as well as the Bengal Council. The members of Government seem to be in no way anxious to encourage non-official co-operation. Almost every non-official suggestion is

HINDU PATRIOT, 20th April 1914.

Mr. Chakrabartti's speech in the Bengal Provincial Conference.

met with an emphatic, if courteously expressed, negative. Sometimes the aspirations of non-official members are treated with a sort of amused cynicism. It is dangerous to public interest to trifle with the legitimate demand of public representatives to be furnished with the materials which will better enable them to represent the views, not of themselves in particular, but of the educated public, though comparatively small, who are interested in matters coming up for discussion. As one of the humble members of the Bengal Legislative Council, may I take this opportunity of saying that the conduct of the majority of the non-official members in connection with the three Bills in Council which were contested, viz, the Bengal Sanitary Officers Bill, the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill and the Bengal Medical Bill and such resolutions on which divisions were called for, has the unstinted support and sanction of the public opinion of their educated countrymen." This complaint is not devoid of some foundation. In connection with the Bengal Medical Bill, Mr. Stephenson took up a most uncompromising and unyielding attitude from the very beginning and firmly refused to budge an inch even on minor points. Fortunately, it does not matter much in this particular case, as the Act is doomed to be a dead letter and will hurt nobody. Nor would it be difficult to mention other similar instances in which nothing would have been lost by pursuing a policy of conciliation and compromise. At the same time, it cannot be gainsaid that often the suggestions made by non-official members are too crude and unpractical to deserve serious consideration, and that when the Government do not see their way to accept any of those suggestions, they are generally able to give very good reasons for their decision. It should be remembered that non-official members might be divided into two classes—the educated members who have other work to do and cannot devote much time to Council work and the comparatively uneducated members who have plenty of leisure but are lacking in education and information to take an active and intelligent interest in their Council work which oftener than not bores them. Now, even the former often labour under imperfect or incomplete information and this materially detracts, in not a few ceses, from the value of their legislative services. As the *Statesman* points out, the secret of Mr Gokhale's success lies in the fact that the permanent member for Bombay never takes up a question without having studied it thoroughly. Now this is possible for Mr. Gokhale who has ample leisure to devote to his legislative work, besides having at his command the assistance of the little band of gifted young men who constitute the Servants of India Society. None of the members of the Bengal Legislative Council possesses the advantages which have enabled Mr Gokhale to become such a success in the Legislative Council. That the recommendations made by non official members are often of such a character that the Government find it difficult to regard them seriously, is evidenced in the very address which Mr. Chakrabartti delivered from the Presidential chair. He practically counselled the Government to repeal the Arms Act in order to put down dakaities, political as well as non-political. The remedy suggested by Mr. Chakrabartti can only serve to aggravate the malady. Surely, the Government cannot undertake the training of the entire youthful population of the Presidency in the use of fire-arms. It would require an army of instructors and supervisors to do so and if there were not other and graver objections to it, the cost alone would be too prohibitive to attempt it. But there are other graver objections. What guarantee is there that these young men, well-armed and well-trained in the use of fire-arms, would not succumb to the blandishments of the anarchists? The volunteers, who did such excellent work on the occasion of the *Ardhodoya Yoga*, had been recruited in the office of the *Sandhya* newspaper, now defunct, which was the accredited organ of the anarchists. Even among the Burdwan volunteers, there were not a few who are political suspects, and to watch their movements an army of detectives had to be sent to the flooded area. No one knows this better than Mr. Chakrabartti himself, and if his statesmanship can rise no higher than this suggestion, which practically means the repeal of the Arms Act, then all one can say is that, small blame to the Government if they cannot accept it. Mr. Chakrabartti talks of safeguards. Was any safeguard wanting when Noren Gossain was shot in the jail? Safeguard or no safeguard, most of the

arms that might be given to selected young men would doubtless eventually pass into the possession of the anarchists, and then the transition would be from the frying pan to the fire. Indeed, if the object of the Government were to make a free present of fire-arms to the anarchists, they could not do better than accept Mr. Chakrabartti's suggestion.

Presidentship of the Improvement Trust Tribunal.

270. The *Bengalee* learns that Dr. Thornhill has definitely declined the presidentship of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal. Under the circumstances the paper hopes the appointment will be offered to an Indian gentleman, preferably an Indian Barrister acquainted with the condition of things in Calcutta and the suburbs. It makes this appeal to the Government with confidence, as it will be Indian litigants and their properties that will be mostly concerned, and a knowledge of local conditions should be considered as an important qualification.

BENGALEE, 22nd April 1914.

III.—Legislation.

The Dacca Division election to the Council.

271. The *Bengalee* observes that the Municipal seat of the Dacca Division in the local Legislative Council has been won by Chaudhuri Ismail Khan, of Barisal by a majority of two votes. The result of the election throws a side-light upon the existing Council Regulations and calls for their early modification. The result of the election leaves the middle class Hindu community in the Dacca Division without a representative in the local Council. Of the four seats allotted to the Dacca Division, two are given to the two Special Electorates, those of the Muhammadans and the land-holders. The professional middle class have provided for them the two seats to be filled by the municipalities and the District Boards. The District Boards have returned to the local Council the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and the municipalities have just elected Chaudhuri Ismail Khan. Now both these gentlemen are Muhammadans and landlords and they have their special electorates. In the present case the election not only leaves the middle class Hindu community in the Dacca Division without a representative in the Council, but it transgresses the spirit of Lord Morley's Despatch on the reforms. The despatch says, in language clear as could be, that the professional classes will be represented on the Provincial Councils by the representatives of the District Boards, the municipalities, the Corporations of the Presidency towns and the Universities. These are the constituencies which by the terms of the Despatch are reserved for the professional middle class. "The others," says the Despatch, "will be represented upon all the Councils by members elected by the Special Electorates." In the present instance the spirit of the Despatch has been violated and a grave injustice has been done to the middle class Hindu community in the Dacca Division. The Government should specifically declare in accordance with the terms of the Despatch that those who are on the roles of the Special Electorates should not be permitted to stand for the General Electorates. The present arrangement is not fair to those who can only be returned through the General Electorates and is in conflict with the spirit of Lord Morley's Despatch.

BENGALEE, 23rd April 1914.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

Agriculture as a profession.

272. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that many youths who have University education are coming to realize that an opening to them to earn a livelihood is to take to agriculture as a profession. All the same they feel great misgivings and, very reasonably, in following this vocation. Does agriculture pay those who cannot do manual work? This is the problem with which they are confronted. And who is to solve it? Surely the Agriculture Department. It is true that the Department is making researches and agricultural experiments and no doubt they have their great values, but it must be said, from a practical point of view,

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th April 1914.

their results are not encouraging. Government has some agricultural stations where experiments are being carried on, but they are being run at a loss. What is thus required of the Government is to induce the youths to take to agriculture or start some agricultural farms on business principles, and thereby prove that agriculture may be a profitable business. If this is done, the paper is sure hundreds of youths, who see no bright future before them, would at once take up the business. Some time ago Mr. Smith, of the Agriculture Department, read a paper in Calcutta before a large assembly in which he sought to prove that a gentleman owning 100 bighas of land and with a capital of a few thousand (Rs. 3,000 if the paper is not much mistaken) can earn Rs. 250 per month. It is wished Mr Smith had proved by actual results the truth of what he said in his paper. The Indian people would be much obliged to Government if it put Mr. Smith in charge of an agricultural farm and thereby gave him an opportunity of proving his statement alluded to above. And surely Government would never grudge to spend this small amount on an experiment, when its results are assured to be so grand. The position, then, is this: The Agriculture Department may go on with its researches and experiments, but few would care to take to agriculture as a profession unless they are satisfied as to its profitable character, and it is for the Department to show this by results in practice. The paper has been trying to impress this view of the matter and it is glad to find that Mr. B. Chakrabartti, in his presidential speech, has said the same thing in the clearest manner possible. These are his words:—"Our Government can lead the way by starting pioneer agricultural farms and running them so as to prove that they can be made commercially successful."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Bengalee, 21st April 1916.

Parliament and Indian deportations.

273. The *Bengalee* comments on the Resolution in the House of Commons, which, if acted upon, ought to be a bar to future deportations of Indian subjects without a trial. The Resolution was moved by Mr. Goldstone, a Labour Member, representing Sunderland. The motion, as introduced by him, was in these terms:—"That in the opinion of this House, the rights of British citizens set forth in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Habeas Corpus Act, and declared and recognised by the Common Law of England should be common to the whole Empire, and their inviolability should be assured in every self-governing dominion." Obviously the Resolution, as it stood, was applicable only to the self-governing colonies, and did not affect India and the other parts of the Empire. True, the Resolution said that "in the opinion of the House, the rights of the citizens, as set forth in the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, etc., should be common to the whole Empire," but the operative part which followed qualified this expression of opinion and limited this beneficent provision to the self-governing colonies. For it laid down that the aforesaid rights should be assured to every self-governing colony. The preamble was excellent; but the operative part was halting, restricting the application of these rights to the self-governing colonies. Possibly the restriction was not intentional; and the paper has no doubt that if the Resolution, as it originally stood, had been adopted by the House of Commons, the reactionaries would have taken the fullest advantage of it and would have declared that India was deliberately excluded from the rights of the Magna Charta and the Petition of Right, and that deportation without trial of Indian subjects had received the authoritative sanction of the House of Commons. Fortunately the Resolution was modified so as to embrace India and the whole of the British Empire; and thus amended it was accepted by the Government and the House. The motion thus accepted was in these terms:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the rights of British citizens set forth in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right and the Habeas Corpus Act, as representing the freedom of the subject are those which the House desires to see applied to British subjects throughout the Empire." According to the terms of the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons, the Sovereign

Legislature of this great Empire has declared that it is its desire that the freedom of the subject as recognized by the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, etc., should be applied to British subjects throughout the Empire. After this declaration, there can and ought to be no deportation of an Indian subject without a trial. Such a proceeding would be inconsistent with the express declaration of the House of Commons. Further, there being this authoritative resolution of the Sovereign Legislature, Regulation III of 1818 which authorizes deportations without trial, being the law of a subordinate administration, cannot stand and should be formally repealed. Lord Morley said when defending the Indian deportations that the Regulation was a useful weapon in the armoury of the Government of India. But whatever its value may be, it is inconsistent with the express and authoritative declaration of the House of Commons; and therefore, *ipso facto*, it stands superseded by that declaration. Two facts stand out in clear prominence in connection with this Resolution. In the first place, it was not a snatch-vote, sprung as a surprise upon a bewildered House, as was said in connection with the vote of the House of Commons of the 2nd June 1893, recommending simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Services; but it was the deliberate verdict of a full House and the Government of the day was a party to it. In the second place, the original Resolution did not include India, but it was so amended and accepted by the House as to be applicable to the whole of the British Empire. The inclusion of India, therefore, within the purview of the rights of British citizenship, of which trial before punishment is the most important, was a deliberate act of the Sovereign Legislature which all subordinate authorities are bound to give effect to. The mandate is clear and must be carried out.

The Indian deputation to England.

274. The *Bengalee* observes that an Indian deputation, consisting of Mr. Mazar-ul Haque and Mr. Sinha from Bihar, Mr. Jina and Mr. Samarth from Bombay, and Mr. Sarma from Madras left for England on the 18th instant. The opinion in India and even among their friends in England is divided as to the advisability of an Indian deputation at a time when the public mind in England is absorbed with considerations relating to Irish affairs. But now that the deputation has gone, it is idle to discuss the question; and one can only hope for the best, and that the deputation will find it possible even amid the hurly-burly of the present excitement and struggle to help forward the great objects which they have in view. Primarily it is the question of the reconstitution of the India Council that is the first and foremost consideration of the deputation. It is believed that a Bill will be introduced in the House of Lords for amending the constitution of the India Council. Educated Indian opinion has long spoken, with no uncertain sound, in regard to the India Council such as it now is. For the first few years there used to be a resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress for the abolition of the India Council. It was regarded as an institution that needed ending rather than mending. Lord Morley brought about a partial change of feeling by the addition of two Indian members to the Council. Indian opinion was gratified by the change, but it was not wholly conciliated. It was felt that the representation of Indian interests was inadequate. Indian opinion wanted more Indian members, and particularly the adequate representation of non-official Indian opinion. While the educated community was in this attitude of expectancy, Lord Crewe suggested an important modification of the constitution of the India Council. The most objectionable feature is that relating to the portfolio system, by which each department is to be placed under the charge of a particular member. In other words a retired Civilian, beyond the reach of Indian public opinion, who might have left India years ago would, under the proposed system, sit in judgment upon the measures and policy of the Government of India and of the Local Governments. A more disastrous change, it would be difficult to think of; and the paper wonders who suggested it to Lord Crewe. There ought to be a universal protest against this proposal. If the India Council is to be reconstituted it must be on liberal lines that will recommend themselves to the approving judgment of the educated community. What India wants has been expressed with sufficient clearness and emphasis by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League. The

BENGALEE, 22nd April 1914.

portfolio idea must be abandoned. Of the members of the India Council, one-third should be Indians, elected by the Legislative Councils. Of the rest, one-third should consist of Indian Civilians of recent experience; and the remaining one-third should be selected from the ranks of English public life. This is the clear demand of Indian public opinion; and it is hoped the Bill will be modelled upon these lines. There are other questions of great public importance which the deputation, it is hoped, will take up. There is the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. A despatch has been addressed to the Secretary of State. The deputation should see to it that this question is satisfactorily settled. Then there is the Press Act. It should either be repealed or substantially modified. Already an influential body of opinion has been created in England in favour of this view; and the labours of the deputation ought to go far to embody it in the law of the land.

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11, Camac Street;
Calcutta,
The 25th April 1914.

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